BORN.

MCKAY—In Acton, on the 8th inst. the wife of W. McKay, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—McLEAN—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th June, by Rev. W. D. Campbell, M. McGregor Stewart to Annie, only daughter of John McLean, 9th line Acton.

CHARTERS—BURNS—At 44 Borden st. Toronto, on the 30th June, by Rev. W. D. Campbell, Rev. Wm. Charters, Georgetown, to Mattie, youngest daughter of the late Norris Black, Rockwood.

PETERS—BARNES—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Wm. Henderson, Esq., on the 23th June, by Rev. W. D. Campbell, Mr. Joseph Peters, of Milton, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Barnes, late of Acton.

DIED.

MARSH—At Point Edward, on the 23rd June, William Watson, aged 70 years.

SEYMOUR—At Bellingham, on the 27th June, Alice, wife of Wm. Seymour, aged 50 years.

STUART—At Georgetown, on the 25th June, the infant son of Thomas J. Stuart, aged two weeks.

The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As the immediate effect of the tariff changes the sugar refiners in Montreal have issued a new list of prices for white sugars at wholesale, ranging from 4¼ cents for granulated to 3¾ cents for lump, a reduction of 1¼ to 1¾ cents per pound on yellow sugars, and about 2 cents per pound on granulated sugar.

The wheels of the legislature will move slowly. It is now seventy one days since the opening of Parliament at Ottawa, yet the House has been in actual session only thirty four days. The events connected with the death of the late premier caused one Adjournment of several days, but an extraordinary amount of time has been lost by reason of adjournments over holidays. After Dominion day, however, there will be no further excuse for delays of this sort.—*Mail.*

The population of British India has increased to an immense extent, and now stands at 220,303,000. The increase from 1881, when a census was taken, has been 29,000,000. The actual increase of the population of British India, excluding regions brought within the direct British sphere of influence since 1881, was 26,000,000 human beings. France is considered a densely populated country, with 187 people to the square mile, but in Bengal, almost wholly agricultural and with scarcely any large manufacturing centres, there are to cultivable land 715 persons to the square mile.

The Canadian Government having complied with the requirements of Secretary Rusk's order imposing a fifteen days' quarantine on all sheep and swine entering the United States from Canada by itself, and establishing a similar quarantine on all sheep and swine imported into the Dominion from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, the secretary has revoked his order as affecting Canadian sheep and swine. Sheep and swine may therefore be sent into the United States from Canada subject only to the regular inspection of the veterinary officers, or to a certificate from the proper quarantine officers in Canada in the case of imported animals, showing them to have been duly quarantined.

The people of Oakville a few weeks ago authorized their Council to issue $7,000 worth of debentures, the proceeds from the sale of which was to be utilized in establishing a corporation electric light and and power company. The sanctioned by-law was duly prepared, but by a mistake which was legally fatal to the life of the bill, the cunning hand that drafted the by-law only provided an annual allotment of $611 to pay off the $416 of principal instalment and interest which would fall due at the end of each year for the first eight years. This would bring them into the eighth year of the life of the debentures with a deficit of $700. These facts were presented to Justice Street Friday morning at Osgoode Hall, and the by-law was promptly quashed.

In moving on Tuesday last for a return of certain correspondence with the Department of Justice respecting the expediency of abolishing the functions of the Grand Jury in relation to the administration of criminal justice, Senator Gowan stated that over 100 replies had been received to the circular addressed by Sir John Thompson to all the judges in Canada exercising criminal jurisdiction and to the Attorney-General of each province, soliciting opinions on the subject. Of those who sent these replies fifty favoured abolition, thirty-nine were against it, ten were doubtful, and two declined to answer. Among the first mentioned, Senator Gowan said, were Judges Taschereau and Gwynne and Chancellor Boyd, and among those opposed to abolition were Chief Justices Hagarty and Galt and Mr. Mowat.

Many interested in the temperance cause in this dominion are plainly of the opinion that Mr. Foster's amendment to the prohibition resolution proposed by Mr. Jamieson has served the purpose invariably aimed at by party leaders when the prohibition question comes up, of, saving party adherents from committing themselves by voting on the direct issue. The Montreal *Witness* says:—"The session was accomplished throughout the twelve years of Sir John Macdonald's government by means of a trick borrowed from the Liberals of Mr. McKenzie's day by tacking on to the resolution the words "When the country is ready for it." Mr. Foster traces his new subterfuge to the same source, his proposal for a commission to enquire into the whole subject having been framed upon that appointed by Mr. Mackenzie's Government." The fact however, that the action taken has made the government responsible for the project outlined is a clear advantage to the cause of temperance, and the tenor of the resolution calling for a commission has several favorable phases. There is, in the first place, no mention whatever of compensation to the Government's resolutions: that alone is an immense gain, as the Commission is not instructed or committed in any way to giving any attention to that subject. Indeed, the omission of such references from the amendment, which originally contained them, implies that the government recognizes the fact that the liquor dealers and manufacturers have no just claim to compensation. This will not, however, prevent efforts on the part of certain interests to have the commission committed to some such recommendation, and the prohibitionists should be prepared with all the arguments and precedents against such a course.

The stonecutter strike at Detroit was settled Saturday. The men ignored their leaders and appointed a committee to meet the bosses. The terms of settlement are secret, but are thought to be $3.75 per day. Bosses were paying $4.00 and the men struck for $4.

NO PROHIBITION

In the Near Future. Mr. Foster Proposes a Royal Commission and Carries his Prohibition Politicians with him.

AGAINST A PLEBISCITE.

OTTAWA, June 25.—The debate upon prohibition was resumed last night. It was first brought before the attention of the House on May 21st on the motion of Mr. Jamieson. After a long discussion the question was shunted for a time on a motion to adjourn the debate, which was carried by a vote of 98 to 80. The question was reached on the order paper since, but the Government was not ready to go on with it owing to the death of the late premier. Last night the Government had a policy on that point presented by Mr. Foster. The resolution and the amendments before the House were three in number. Mr. Jamieson's motion was that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Mr. Mackintosh moved in amendment that the House is of the opinion that a select committee should be appointed to report upon the details involved in the subject, more particularly:

1. The annual loss to the federal exchequer;
2. The amount invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors;
3. The amount necessary to compensate those now embarked in the manufacture and sale of liquors, should it be deemed expedient;
4. The amount of annual loss to each provincial exchequer;
5. The amount of annual loss to each municipality throughout the Dominion.
6. An estimate of the probable amount requisite by taxation in lieu of license fees in each province and federal excise and customs duties, together with all information obtainable touching the present cost of maintaining the various institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime through out the Dominion.

Mr. Taylor moved in amendment to the amendment: That this House renews the expression of its opinion made in preceding Parliaments as to the expediency of prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, but declares that a question of such far reaching importance affecting long-established social and trade interests involving the loss of many millions of necessary revenue and the consequent imposition of new and heavy taxation, it is essential to the effectual working and permanent maintenance of such an enactment that the electorate of Canada should first pronounce a definite opinion upon the subject at the polls.

The first vote was taken on Mr. Taylor's proposal of a plebiscite, which was overwhelmingly defeated. The score stood 7 yeas to 185 nays.

Mr. Foster said that for reasons of his own he had not said much on the question of prohibition for the past few years. The report of the interview had by a deputation a few days ago scarcely expressed his views. As regards the principle of prohibition, he said he believed in it just as strongly as ever. Moreover, he believed in the feasibility of the principle of prohibition. It was feasible and practicable under certain conditions. The difficulties are: First, the desire for intoxicants and stimulants existing in this and other civilized countries. The power of custom is another difficulty in the way of prohibition. This will have to be reformed and overcome before we can have prohibition. The money interests is another difficulty. Another strong difficulty was the enforcement of prohibition. The difficulty of adjusting the revenue is a strong barrier. He denied emphatically that he ever stated that the loss of seven millions of revenue stood in the way of prohibition. He did not count one dollar against the happiness or well-being of one man. No better thing could be done than to exchange the seven and a half million for a country blessed with the happiness coming from prohibition. Nevertheless it was a practical difficulty. The condition under which prohibition was feasible and practicable was a basis of a strong and preponderating public sentiment in favor not only of its enactment but its enforcement as well. Can it be believed that this strong and preponderating sentiment exists from the Atlantic to the Pacific? The petitions in favor of prohibition were sincere and honest, but did not form a certain sign that the people are ready. The chief difficulty in the way of a referendum is that the majority of temperance people do not want a plebiscite. It is unmuzzled and indefinite. When he voted on a previous occassion for immediate prohibition, he did it in a moment of weakness because of the threat of adverse public opinion. Before the question could be decided the House must have fuller information. He did not propose to shelve the question, but proposed that a royal commission be appointed to gather information and place before Parliament a basis for study and action. Mr. Foster concluded by moving:

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable without delay to obtain for the information and consideration of Parliament, by means of a Royal Commission, the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.
2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.
3. The result of those measures in each case.
4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion, and also as to its capability of effectual enforcement.
5. All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

Mr. Laurier, in a brief speech, contrasted Mr. Foster's speech with his amendment. In his speech he said he would vote for prohibition if he had any guarantee that the people were in favor of it. The amendment was not to find the opinion of the people, but to ascertain the various effects of prohibition and the means of enforcing it.

After further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Foster's amendment at 1.45 a.m. It was carried by 107 yeas to 88 nays—a strict party vote with three exceptions. Mr. Jones voted again with the Government. Messrs. Jamieson and Dicky voted with the Opposition.

LITERARY.

"Clothed with the Sun, or Irom Olivet to the Gates of Glory" is the title of a new book now being offered for sale in this province by its author, the Rev. Joseph H. Hilts. This book is a historical similitude in which pure christianity is personified in the form of a good and beautiful woman. The thrilling incidents of her life as she passes through a desert in which she meets with many difficulties are largely made up of the facts of secular and ecclesiastical history. The books previously published by Rev. Mr. Hilts have been well received by his many friends and others throughout the province, and the above being the literary effort of the venerable preacher's life will no doubt be accorded a hearty reception.

—A number of the brethern attended service in St. John's Church, Rockwood, on Sunday, when Rev. G. B. Cookes preached to the A.O.U.W.

TALK OF THE DAY.

An Epitome of the World's Doings During the Week.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has had a serious relapse.

Mr. Gladstone's health is giving his friends much anxiety.

Ten barrels of smuggled whiskey have been seized at Edmonton.

Archbishop Taché is reported to be in a sinking state at St. Boniface.

The saloon-keepers of Brantford have all signed a 10 cent drink schedule.

The tollgates are to be removed from Saltfleet stone road going into Hamilton.

Prince George of Greece has arrived in Chicago. He registers as Count Folelero.

Obadiah Black, of Hamilton, was killed on the railroad track near Highgate Friday.

The McGregor House, Courtright, was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were quietly married at Steyning, near Brighton, on Monday.

The World's Fair delegates to Europe have been appointed and set sail not later than July 10.

Alfred John Herron, aged 10 years, was drowned off Lawrence's lumber docks in Sarnia Monday.

Hon. Oliver Mowat addressed his constituents at Woodstock last Wednesday at a farmers' picnic.

Instead of giving the usual civic feast the Mayor of Brantford is donating $25 to each of the city charities.

Four hundred settlers from Ontario arrived in Winnipeg Friday. The train was a quarter of a mile long.

Premier Greenway denies that any hopes are entertained of repealing the Manitoba School Act next session.

George Fitherson, Hamilton, was buried beneath a fallen wall last Wednesday and narrowly escaped death.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., is in delicate health, and is already practically retired from the Irish leadership.

A cyclone ruined many miles of crops and injured many persons 25 miles south of Denver, Col., the other night.

The Empress of China, the C. P. R's third royal mail steamer, leaves Liverpool on July 15, around the world.

Twenty-six brigands have captured a wealthy Jew named Jacol near Salonica. They demand £5,000 ransom.

A little boy 1½ years old, son of George Kember, was drowned Monday evening in a tub of water at Creemore, Ont.

President Hippolyte, of Hayti, is said to have quelled the late insurrection. He caused the killing of 280 persons.

A lion tamer named Cardazo, who was mauled by a lion during a recent performance at Plymouth, Eng., has died.

Charles Rice, said to be an Orangeville druggist, is under arrest in Chicago charged with opium smuggling from Canada.

The radicals are determined to stir up the baccarat scandal again despite the personal remonstrance of Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Stanley leaves Ottawa to-day for the New Brunswick fishing ground, where he will join H. R. H. Prince George of Wales.

George Francis Train expects to arrive in New York July 4, making the circuit of the world in 55 days. He took the C. P. R. route.

A London despatch says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Edward de Cobain, M. P., who is charged with immoral practices.

At Warrensburg, N. Y., Rev. William M. Ogden, rector of the church of the Holy Cross, fell dead in the pulpit while preaching on Sunday morning.

Four-fifths of the tin plate works in South Wales have closed their doors for one month, throwing 25,000 hands out of employment for that time.

Herr Mayer, director of a branch of the German State Bank, has been sentenced at Vienna to imprisonment for 10 years for systematic forgery and fraud.

On Sunday morning in St. Catherines the 9-year-old son of Thomas O'Neill was drowned in the canal. The boy fell off a scow on which he was playing.

The portrait of Christopher Columbus, painted by Chevalier Antonio Moro, has been bought by Charles F. Gunther, the curio collector, of Chicago, for $10,000.

James Leech, a young Englishman, has eloped with Mrs. McGillivray from Calgary, taking her child and all her husband's money. They have gone to Vancouver.

Mrs. Kraft, wife of Mr. Kraft, hotel-keeper, Waterloo, died suddenly last week. She was all right up to ten minutes of her death. Water on the heart is given as the cause.

The harvest prospects in Russia have become worse, and there are fears of a partial famine. Because of the bad condition of the crop it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of corn.

The daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Fife was christened on Monday with water brought from the river Jordan. The child is named, by command of the Queen, Lady Alexandra Victoria Duff.

A gold watch and a valuable pair of earrings were stolen on Saturday from Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, in Ottawa. The articles were taken from her room in the Grand Union hotel.

ACTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

An Evening Spent in Passing Accounts, Principally for Park Improvements.

The Council met on Monday evening in semi-monthly session. It was the intention to submit the estimates for the current year, but the hour was late when the meeting opened, and a large number of accounts occupied the attention of the members.

The Reeve occupied the chair and the members were all present.

The twelfth report of the Committee on Finance presented the following accounts for payment:—

H. P. Moore, adv. Court of Revision	$ 2 40
D. Graham, Lawn Mower & Edger, Cemetery	5 75
Allan Mann, work at Cemetery	3 00
George Clark do do	1 85
Edward Matthews, work at Park	66 00
Thomas Elliott do do	72 00
Thomas Arthurs do do	33 00
do do timber for do	31 00
George Worden, work at do	7 50
George Clark do do	7 50
Acton Tanning Co., timber do	2 00
Wm. Lynd, work at do	1 50
Henry Bell, do do	1 85
James Grant, teaming	2 10
	$148 85

Moved by Geo. Havill, seconded by John Harvey, that the report of the committee on Finance just read be adopted.—Carried.

Council then adjourned.

A burn or cut will heal quickly and leave less scar if Victoria Carbolic Salve is applied at once.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Budget And The Prohibition Question Occupy the Attention of the Commoners.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WILL.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Immediately after the budget debate that indefatigable prohibitionist, Mr. Jamieson, to-day had his innings. He opened by calling upon the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition to arise and declare themselves. He continued in a forcible speech and concluded by saying that prohibitionists were not extravagant in their requests. At the present time 899 men out of 400 were prohibited from selling liquor, and the prohibitionists asked the Government to go one better. The Finance Minister followed, and proposed an amendment, which no doubt the FREE PRESS will give in full elsewhere. The motion favoring a plebiscite was defeated and that for a royal commission carried. And no politician on either side of the house compromised his political position in the vote.

THE BEHRING'S SEA COMMISSION.

Sir George Baden-Powell, joint commissioner with Dr. George M. Dawson, to examine into and report on the Behring sea seal fisheries, left England for Canada on Thursday. He comes direct to Ottawa. After a brief stay at the capital, he and Dr. Dawson will proceed to the Pacific coast and embark on a British man-of-war at Esquimalt, and proceed to Behring sea.

LIEUT. PANET'S IMPORTANT DUTY.

Lieut. Eugene Panet, son of Col. Panet, who graduated from the Royal Military College two or three years ago and went to India, has been ordered from Poonah to Mandalay, thence with a detachment of engineers some hundreds of miles inland into a hitherto unexplored portion of Burmah, to provide quarters and to erect fortifications for the protection of the British troops to be stationed there in the future.

THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.

The House had hardly begun its work Friday evening when three loud knocks were heard at the door. The deputy sergeant-at-arms sprang to his feet at the unwonted sound, shouldered the mace, bowed, opened the wide portals, closed them again, and announced the Usher of the Black Rod. This important functionary, after due time, was admitted. He bowed low three times, and those bows were the envy and admiration of everybody who saw them. He has learned the art in a way that would have done credit to the courtier of an Oriental despot. He delivered his message. Its purport was that his Honor the Deputy-Governor desired the attendance of the faithful Commons in the Senate chamber to witness him give the royal assent to bills. The faithful Commons laughed at the performance and then broke into a cheer, but repaired at once to the upper chamber, where the royal assent was duly given to the Farmers' Bank of Rustico Bill and the Albion Mines Savings Bank Bill.

SOCIETY INSURANCE.

The two society bills now before the banking and commerce committee, are creating a great deal of discussion among insurance men. They are the bills asking for the incorporation of the Septennial Benevolent Society and the Canadian Order of Home Circles. It is claimed on behalf of the measures that the Dominion Parliament is only asked to grant what the province of Ontario has already given to both these orders. The opponents take very strong ground. They state that in the first place the Provincial Government never contemplated in the charters granted the insurance work that is now being taken up, they point out that the societies have been served with notice by the Ontario Government to show cause why their charters should not be revoked and are on trial, and they claim that the plan of insurance, the proposal to give $1,000 at the end of seven years for an annual payment of $30 per year, is impossible. They point to the report of Mr. William Fitzgerald, the Ontario Government Superintendent of Insurance, who utterly condemns the scheme, and to the report of Mr. George S. Merrill, insurance commissioner, of Massachusetts, who says the scheme is morally and mathematically impossible of performance, and also to the fact that that state repealed its law after a two years' trial, as the best possible evidence that the bills should not be passed.

THE DIVORCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate divorce committee had three applications under constitution last week. The application of Thomas Bristow, a farmer of the county of Grey, for a divorce from his wife, who has married a man named Robertson and is now living with him, was granted. Adam Russworm, of Walkerton, applied for a divorce from his wife, who is now living with a man named Porteus at Chicago. The committee reported favorably. The application of Isabel Tapley, of Hamilton, for a divorce was considered, but no decision was reached. The applicant urges desertion and infidelity.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WILL.

Sir John Macdonald's will has been filed for probate. It was made in November last. He leaves Earnscliffe to Lady Macdonald, and directs that if she should choose to sell it the proceeds should be invested for her benefit. His law library is left to Hugh John Macdonald, and the proceeds of an insurance policy of £2,000 is to be invested for Hugh John's benefit. The balance of the estate is to go one-half to Lady Macdonald and her daughter, and one-half to Hugh John. Sir John specially directs that he should be buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, beside his mother's grave. The executors of the will are Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Hugh John Macdonald, Fred. White and Joseph Pope. The whole estate is valued at between $80,000 and $90,000.

CANADA AND JAMAICA.

The report of Adam Brown, honorary commissioner, representing Canada at the Jamaica exhibition, has been presented to Parliament. It is a substantial document, and is replete with information relative to the West Indies and the prospects of trade between Canada and her sister colonies. Mr. Brown starts out by giving a description of the island of Jamaica. He says that already a very considerable amount of trade has resulted from the exhibits sent to Kingston. The special report shows clearly the articles in which trade can be done—and is being done—by Canada with Jamaica. Among the articles are:—Flour, butter, cheese, hams and bacon, manufactures, such as carriages, furniture, organs, pianos, tinware, light tweeds, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, suitable carts of ploughs, axes, locks and hinges, light saddlery, woodenwares, mattresses, also canned meats, cordage, refrigerators, baking powders, certain kinds of canned goods, patent medicines, leather belting, fruit jars, trunks and valises, shirts, shovels, picks, doors and sashes, blinds, ventilated barrels, ale, shoe laste, certain kinds of soap, metallic shingles, school desks, office furniture, lightweight cottons, strong rowing boats, wallpaper, hard, quick-drying varnish, cooking chairs, cooking stoves and a variety of other articles.

THE TARTE CHARGES.

The evidence taken in the Tarte case at Ottawa makes things look rather cloudy for Sir Hector Langevin, two witnesses swearing that they paid him ten thousand dollars each. The witnesses may be lying, and it is only fair to wait for Sir Hector's denial, but it is clear that there has been a good deal of crookedness in connection with contracts.

CONDITION OF OUR INDIANS.

The results upon the physique and health of the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West of the attempts made to civilize them might well afford much curious matter for consideration of thoughtful persons. Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, is desirous that all obtainable information of this sort should be brought before Parliament, and intends moving for copies of all obligations entered into with Indians, by treaty or otherwise, by the Dominion Government to provide medical attendance for them, and copies of documents having to do with the policy of the Government towards native Indian medicine men, with special reference to their idolatrous practices, and the obstacles they place in the way of missionaries who seek to christianize the Indians.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

On motion of Senator Vidal the Senate has appointed a select committee to examine the prohibition petitions.

Mr. Mulock has given notice that he will inquire did the Minister of Justice or Hon. Mr. Abbott, after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, advise or suggest to his Excellency, the Governor-General, that Sir Charles Tupper be asked to form a Government.

Senator Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, is seriously ill of malarial fever, and has been taken to Notre Dame hospital. His son, Mr. A. Macdonald, arrived from Charlottetown Monday. The senator's condition is greatly improved to-night.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held Saturday. Hon. Mr. Abbott, Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper afterwards left for Montreal.

Mr. Foster, the Minister of Finance, is having it rubbed into him pretty strong because he said in his speech on Prohibition that he had once voted in favor of a prohibitory law being brought on, but he had done it "in a moment of weakness."

SENATOR VIDAL'S OPINION

As to the Value of the Royal Commission on the Prohibition Question.

Hon. Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, and a well known prohibitionist of many years standing, is evidently satisfied with the action of the Government. In speaking on the subject he said:—"I regard the decision to appoint a royal commission of enquiry as the most important step in advance in the cause of prohibition that has been taken for many years. I regard it as the first and necessary step to the passing of a prohibitory law. I am well satisfied, and I think that temperance people generally should be satisfied. They could not reasonably have expected more at this time. There is a feeling manifested by some members of the Opposition that the Government is not sincere, that its desire is merely to put off action on the question of prohibition. My opinion is, and I hold it very strongly, that the Government is sincere in this matter, and is actuated by a desire to meet the views of the petitioners for prohibition as far as is at present practicable. I base that opinion in part upon my intimate knowledge of Hon. Mr. Foster. I believe that he is as sincere a prohibitionist as I am, but as Finance Minister he cannot close his eyes to the difficulties that lie in the way of immediate prohibition. I think the position taken by Mr. Foster in his speech last evening is a reasonable one in view of the present state of public opinion upon the prohibition question, and I think prohibitionists should feel glad that the House of Commons accepted the proposal he made.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Prepare Their Estimates For The Current Year.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Monday evening.

The principal business before the Board was the preparation of the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the current year.

The Board was called for seven p.m., but it was after eight when a quorum had arrived.

Chairman Harding presided and Messrs. Hynds, Francis, McLam and Wallace were present.

The committee on Finance presented the following estimate for 1891:—

EXPENDITURES.	
Teachers' Salaries	$1135 00
Secretary Treasurer	60 00
Caretaker	20 75
Fuel	110 00
Interest	38 00
Repairs	35 00
Contingencies	69 85
	$1739 85
RECEIPTS.	
Government Grant	$ 198 00
Municipal Treasurer	1600 00
	$1739 00

Moved by George Hynds, seconded by T. Wallace, that the Board through its Secretary request the Municipal Council to provide the sum of sixteen hundred dollars for school pourposes, such sum being the estimated requirement of the Board for the current year.—Carried.

The plans and specifications for the proposed new school were asked for.

Chairman Harding explained that the matter had been placed in Architect Cameron's hands, but that he had not yet presented the plans.

The Board then adjourned.

Erin Stabbing Case.—Currie Acquitted.

The Erin stabbing case came up for trial last week before His Honor Judge Chadwick, at Guelph. The accusation was that James Currie stabbed Dougald McLean several times with a pair of sheep shears on the evening of the 29th May. The full particulars of this case appeared in the FREE PRESS at the time and are yet fresh in the minds of our readers. A large number of witnesses were examined: McLean's evidence was to some extent corroborated by others. Dr. Lowry gave evidence as to nature of the wounds. For the defence the only witness called was David McKeown, who said he was with Currie that afternoon, that McLean was the aggressor, and that Currie only used the shears when McLean had clinched him and had seized him by the whiskers. His Honor thought that McLean was the aggressor, and the evidence of Dr. Lowry showing that wounds inflicted as those in question were, could not have been maliciously inflicted, the charge was not made out and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes:—"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave me instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Off To Europe Again.

Our Mr. Ryan leaves on Monday for Europe, sailing by the White Star Line Steamer *Majestic*, and going direct to Germany, thence to France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

His object in leaving so early is that we may more than ever place our orders with the manufacturers, and give them plenty of time to execute them for the Fall Trade.

G. B. RYAN & CO., GUELPH.

Gentlemen!

Order your SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT from

R. E. Nelson, GUELPH.

New Spring Suitings, New Spring Overcoatings.

An immense range of Choice New Pantings from $4 to $12 per pair.

A Special, Genuine, Pure Worsted Black Panting at $5 per pair.

My Specialty, Perfect-Fitting $4 Pants to Order.

SATISFACTION ASSURED.

R. E. NELSON, Fashionable Clothier, 99 Upper Wyndham St., Guelph.

Just Arrived AT T. A. Mason's

A Choice Stock of

Groceries, Crockery, & Provisions.

Choice Canned Goods, Fine Rolled Bacon, Lard, Cheese, &c.

National Foods, Breakfast Cereals, Hygienic Foods, Desiccated Rolled Oats, Desiccated Wheat, Farinose, Rolled Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Etc.

Also a fresh Stock of our celebrated 25c. New Season Japan Tea.

Please call and examine our Stock.

T. A. MASON

Henderson, McRae & Co., ACTON.

This Week

We are showing this week a large range of NEW PRINTS.

Also NEW BLK DRESS GOODS. We have the best value in BLACK HENRIETTA, at 35c., in town.

Special drives in COTTONS, COTTONADES and SHIRTINGS.

Ask to see our 35c. CURTAINET. It is a leader.

Great values in TWEEDS at 50c. per yard.

HENDERSON, McRAE & CO.

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The Oldest Drug Store IN GUELPH

ESTABLISHED 1848.

We have the largest and most varied stock of:

English and French Hair Brushes — Toilet Soap, Clothes Brushes,

Scotch and German Vulcanite Rubber Dressing Combs — Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,

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